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THE SUR, New York City.

Paute-Riesque No. 13, near Grand Rotel, and pague No. 10, Boulevard des Capuetnes.

If our friends who fover us with ma ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all eases send stamps for that purpose.

The Democrats.

The New York Democratic State Convention has found a man who, while pretending to some association with the policy of honest money, is willing to head the New York division of Bryanism as its candidate for Governor. The result regarded by the Convention as the first in importance, namely, the suppression of Bryanism in the platform, has been accomplished, and the appeal is made for the support of the thousands of McKinley Democrats of 1896 on the ground that "we adhere with steadfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy."

Democrats who worship the name of the party rather than the principles that made them part of it may attach some importance to this carefully made cover for Bryanism. The precise measure of its worth is found in the comparison of the resolution adopted by the New York Democratic State Convention in June, 1896, before the party assembled in National Convention in Chicago, and the resolution adopted in the State Convention in September following. The June deliverance was this:

"We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, in the absence of the cooperation of other great nations. Until international cooperation for bimetallism can be secured we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essen tial to the preservation of our national credit, the damption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor."

In the face of this the evasion attempted yesterday at Syracuse is as cowardly as it is weak. Nevertheless, the New York Democratic State Convention of September, 1896. glorying in party loyalty, "unreservedly indorsed" the platform adopted in Chicago, declaring that, "never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interest of the whole people."

That is what the declaration of yesterday would blossom into at another command of the National Democracy to take up Bryanism again. That is what the New York Democracy again declared itself to be in 1897, when the Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, the Senator chosen by it, voted for the Teller resolution. Friends of honest money, and all it means, will vote the Republican ticket. headed by THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Wrong End of the Telescope.

This extract from the Syracuse platform of 1898 is not the least marvellous product of a marvellous year: "Reform in canal management is the supreme is-

Gosh! What an acute sense of comparative magnitudes!

ane of the hour."

We may remark incidentally, however, that so far as honest management of the canals is a detail of honest administration of State affairs, THEODORE ROOSEVELT is one of the best qualified men in New York to guarantee it and insure it.

The New Political Era.

The nomination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT on a platform expressive of the new national sentiment and aspiration, which he represents so fully, is an indication and a | nal regards him "as one of the most picproof of the political progress and elevation | turesque figures in public life. To use the brought about by the great events of the last six months.

So soon as active hostilities in the war with Spain were interrupted by an armistice preparatory to negotiations for peace, a soncerted effort was made throughout the Union to distract popular attention from the glories of the war and fix it on the misery and suffering which come as the inevitable consequence of the self-sacrifice of all war. The attempt was to turn exultation over victory into repining over the cost of victory, always great when that price is the loss of human life and health. Bishop Potter said, in his diocesan adon Wednesday, that we "ought Philadelphia Record, with its Mugwump not to blind our eyes to the fact that we have had a very easy task against a very feeble foe;" but no war between civilized States can be called an easy task. It is always a task of tremendous difficulty, and its outcome is always problematical. When we entered upon our war with Spain she was far our superior in the size and training of her army, and in the classification of navies, made and accepted by all the great powers, her navy was put ahead of our own. We risked our ships and the lives of their crews in a contest with that alleged naval superiority, and ran the hazard of putting the more recent modern naval construction and armament to the test of actual battle for the first time. It was not an easy task, and nowhere in the world was it so regarded. It was a task which tried men's souls to the utmost. So also on land; a harder task than that sustained by our troops in the Santiago campaign, battling against a better armed Spanish army, against disease peculiarly destructive and against topographical difficulties rarely exceeded, is not often recorded and described in military history. Col. ROOSEVELT and his comrades or enemies in arms would not agree with Bishop Potter in calling it "a very easy task against a very feeble foe."

We do not mean to infer by any means that the Bishop is engaged in the concerted effort to minimize the achievements and conquests of the war with a view to political effect, of which we have spoken, but only call attention to his inconsiderate remark as an example of the sentiment which that spirit sacks to turn to its account. It would stiffe the memory of the glories of the war under cloud of poisonous accusations against its management, by denying the difficulties surmounted, and by exaggerating the actually terrible cost in suffering.

The nomination of Col. RCOSEVELT, made in response to an imperative popular demand, has proved, however, that the spirit which carried through the war to swift and invariable triumph is still animating the people and cannot be chilled by such devices. The one man in this State and in all America who embodies most completely and condenously the impulse of sentiment which provoked the war and which demands that all its fruits, moral and material, shall be | ning for Governor on the Republican

garnered in their fulness by the national ticket. In every part of the Union the policy, is Theodore Roosevelle. He represents better than any other the new and progressive spirit of America, and as such he is recognized the Union over.

endurance and demand an abundant reserve

of strength and fortitude to battle against

them. He belongs to the generation on

which will fall the burden of sustaining the

responsibilities of the new and larger career

awaiting this country, and he represents its

During many years this country passed

through a period of insincere and trivial

politics, from which the moral and intel-

lectual nutriment of substantial principle

had been expressed almost completely. Our

literature suffered wofully meantime. It

is painful to see how superficial in thought,

how destitute of force, how frivolous and

artificial it is. The younger generation

have seemed incapable of infusing vigor-

ous vitality into it. Some of the brightest

youthful intelligences, disdaining the cur-

rent politics, have searched blindly to find

the cause of its emptiness and to apply a

remedy; but their diagnosis has gone no

deeper than the surface. They magnified

mere trivialties into principles of supreme

importance, and left the case worse than

THEODORE ROOSEVELT comes up as

leader who, we hope, will direct these

minds to a truer and higher conception of

politics and their political duty, and thereby

strengthen their now somewhat flaccid

moral and intellectual muscle. We have

entered upon a period of American politics

which will furnish strong meat for men in-

stead of the milk for babes of a pitiful polit-

A National Figure.

The importance of the contest in New

York, and the universal interest in the

fortunes of THEODORE ROOSEVELT as the

Republican candidate for Governor, are

promptly recognized by the newspapers

of both parties throughout the Union.

The comments of the Republican press

outside of this State, as well as of

the Democratic journals, indicate that the

whole country understands just what sort

of a man Col. ROOSEVELT is, and what he

stands for in the present campaign. There

is no more distinct figure to-day in na-

tional politics. There is no more hopeless

enterprise than the attempt to separate this

typical young American of 1898 from the

larger issues which are now burning in the

minds of all Americans, and to confine the

significance of his canvass to matters which

concern exclusively the citizens and tax-

The portraiture of Col. ROOSEVELT by

Republican editors outside of this State is

on the whole remarkably accurate and

felicitous. The Philadelphia Press de-

scribes him as standing "for clean pol-

ities and for good government, and for re-

form in its highest sense." The Springfield

Union dwells on the fact that "his whole

career has demonstrated his manly inde-

pendence:" and depicts him as "a pop-

ular idol, noted for his uprightness and his

straightforwardness." The Portland Press

points out the circumstance that while his

brief career as a soldier has been excep-

tionally brilliant, "he has other claims

to public confidence far more sub-

stantial than that. His career as a

civil administrator has been longer than

his career as a soldier, and quite as

distinguished. As Assistant Secretary of

the Navy he doubtless contributed very

much to bring that arm of the service to

its high state of efficiency." The Hartford

Courant says of him: "He is straight-

forward, outspoken, courageous, more than

a little impetuous, but level headed.

self-reliant, and independent. His stand-

ards of public duty are of the highest.

When he is sure he's right, he goes ahead

with a pleasing vim." The Providence Jour-

slang phrase, he 'makes things hum,

These are specimens showing that the

outside idea of the Hon. Theodore Roose-

VELT's personal characteristics, of his apti-

tude for the duties to which the people are

ealling him, and of the unbending and un-

yielding integrity of his good American

Even the Democratic and Mugwumr

newspapers do not assail Col. ROOSEVELT

on the ground of personal unfitness; they

base their perfunctory opposition mainly on

the technical charge of ineligibility, which

now is water-soaked ammunition. The

impulse to deplore everything that is

candidate like Roosevelt, suffused in the

alluring glamour of a successful military

campaign, could rescue a party thus handi-

capped in the race for public honors

and public confidence." And the Phila-

delphia Times, more cheerful and quite

as candid as its neighbor, declares

that it is "hardly doubtful that ROOSEVELT

will be elected, and that he will carry with

him the balance of the Republican State

ticket and a Republican Legislature." We

may reasonably infer that our esteemed

contemporary looks forward to this result

"He is the military hero of the late war with Spain,

in the popular estimation; he has an excellent public record; in civil affairs he is as independent of boss

control as the veriest Mugwump of the lot, and he

has shown in a hundred instances that he has the courage of his convictions as well as the physical cour-

age to dare any peril, and this is a combination of

qualities that appeals to the American people with irresistible force. The New York machine Repub-

licans will vote for Mr. ROOSEVELT because he is the

party candidate. The Independents will generally support him because no boss can control him, and

thousands of Democrats will vote for him out of shee

admiration for his rugged sincerity of character and

the dashing courage he displayed on the battlefield.

crats are no exception to this rule. It will make

vention, which meets in Syracuse to-day, may select to oppose ROOSEVELT. This is ROOSEVELT'S year, and

he will easily win out against any combinations that

Such is the general tone of the Democrats.

the Mugwumps, the Independents, and the

half-Republicans outside of New York State,

so far as their remarks have reached this

office. It is well summed up in the declara-

tion of the Philadelphia Ledger that " if THE-

ODORE ROOSEVELT be not a man of destiny.

there is nothing in the portents. He is fit

to be and deserves to be the Governor of

New York." Nobody in this particular

group appears to be unhappy over the pros-

pect except the wretched little Springfield

Republican, in whose mouth New Orleans

The canvass in New York this year is not

going to be one concerning which outside

observers are obliged to hesitate in order

to recall the name of the man who is run-

molasses is as vinegar or vitrioi.

may be formed to defeat his election

very little difference who the Democratic State Con

Everybody admires a hero, and the New York Den

without anxiety; for it adds:

whatever he undertakes."

soul, is perfectly accurate.

payers of New York.

when they undertook to treat it.

ical period now happily over.

fullest vigor and self-confidence.

stantly discussed as if he were a candidate He is Young America in its best and highfor President. State issues only? Not this year, with est senso; aggressive, confident, courageous. Obstacles and difficulties do not ROOSEVELT in the field! appal him simply because they strain the

name and the political fortunes of the Hon.

TERODORE ROOSEVELY will be for the next

six weeks as eagerly watched and as con-

The Filipinos at Washington.

No harm is to be apprehended from the resence in Washington of FELIPE AGON-CILLO and SIXTO LOPEZ, as the accredited representatives of Aguinando's Government, and there is a prospect of good com-

ing from it. The very fact that they are here gives support to their assertion that the insurgents regard America as their best friend, and that "the coming of Admiral Duwny was the greatest day in the history of the Philippine Islands." What Adonout to says of the desires of his countrymen is also simple and natural. They desire first independence; but "if the United States is not willing to accord us that," then, secondly, an American protectorate; thirdly, annexation to the United States as a colony; courthly, annexation to Great Britain.

The third alternative is the one they can fairly expect, except that instead of being a colony they will be a territory of the United States, which is still better. In fact, that third alternative is the best in every way, as they will soon see. Hawaii chose it after several years of experience in autonomy. It insures the very freedom which the Filipinos covet, together with being part of a great, glorious and prosperous nation.

Two other things are noticeable in what AGONCILLO has said. One is a virtual admission that our country is to settle the future of the Philippines. The other, that the one thing the insurgents insist on is that they shall "never be given back to the control of Spain. That guaranteed to us, we will willingly lay down our arms and accept what the American Government believes in justice should be accorded to us." If Agui-NALDO correctly represents his fellow-insurgents on the Island of Luzon we need not be worried much over the trouble they will give us. We have no idea of putting them back under the yoke of Spain.

The Evacuation of Cuba.

Some friction in details seems to have occurred between the American and the Spanish Commissioners at Havana, but the matters involved in controversy are thus far of minor consequence.

One of them is the shipment of several thousand soldiers to Spain without giving notice to our Commissioners. This may have been a technical discourtesy, since it had to do with the terms of evacuation for the arrangement of which our Commission was appointed. But it is explained that the soldiers were all invalided; and in that case we can appreciate Spanish anxiety to get them back at the earliest moment, while it was also not a case of removing Spanish effectives before our own troops were ready to take their places. In general, any unexpected promptness in evacuating Cuba will not be taken amiss by our people, the main thing for us being not so much Spain's order of going as her going

without needless delay. Another incident has been the restoration of a rapid-fire cannon to the Alfonso XII.. from which it had been removed to the city The question was whether this piece had not become a part of the fortifications, and hence ours. That matter, too, must be called a relatively insignificant item in the transfer of an island worth hundreds of millions. The cannon could not have been very heavy, for it was dragged past the hotel where our Commissioners were; and this last fact indicates that the transfer was made, not stealthily, but without suspicion that the Alfonso XII, was not entitled to the return of her gun.

The preparations for removing the ashes of COLUMBUS to Spain formed another ground of offence, Gen. BLANCO'S order on the subject having been given without consulting

Of course in these matters there is a certain etiquette which must be insisted upon. and the instructions given to our Commissioners must be strictly carried out. But up to the present the points of difference have been of minor importance, and there is no reason vet to doubt that the evacuation of the island will be carried out in an amicable and satisfactory way.

Out of Wolfert's Roost.

The amazing influence which the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL was able to exert at Syracuse, in spite of political conditions that need not be here recited, was one of the features of the convention. This cirreally good, true and beautiful, records cumstance can hardly fail to strike all imsadly its conviction that "only a magnetic partial observers. Wolfert's Roost is not St. Helena.

> In politics, as in other things, genius, the infinite capacity for taking pains, is power.

> PETER STUYVESANT is avenged. Which ever party wins in New York this fall we shall have a Governor of Dutch descent. From the Holland point of view, though, THEODORE ROOSEVELT is superior to Augustus Van WYCE. He is a better Dutchman, as he is a better American.

> Our German neighbor, the Staats-Zeitung doubtless thinks itself smart in beginning its assault on Theodore Roosevell by printing picture of him which represents him as personally beautiful. Even this insidious slander will not prevail. ROOSEVELT will win.

> Democratic victory is in the air.—The Hon. ELLIOT DANFORTH. So Mr. DANFORTH likes the situation of his

> The Hon, CHAMP CLARE now has himself introduced as "Missouri's greatest Congress-man, statesman and orator." This is a very pretty compliment to CHAMP, but it is severe

> The New York Democrats say that "they glory in the patriotic devotion and valor of our brave soldiers." One of those brave soldiers is going to be the next Governor of New York

> The Hon, JAMES K. McGuire of Syracuse can console himself with the reflection that it is several thousand diameters better to be Mayor of Syracuse than to be nominated for Governor and defeated.

Not Maria But Helen. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Nir: Referring to our editorial in this morning's issue on the Infanta Maria Teresa, why not remove the Spanish name and in honor of a noble woman who has endeared hersalf to every American, call the captured warship Naw York, Sept. 28.

Mr. Croker's Hat and Coat. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The inclosed picture is from the Herald of this morning. While it has all the appearance of being "taken from life," I

doubt very much if Mr. Croker entered the conven ion wearing a frock coat and a derby hat.

AN ABOUND-THE WORLD DESTINTS A Startling French Vlow of Seward's Propheey and American Expansion.

From the Piparo. Europe has just seen the United States advance toward the south to the Antilles and to-ward the west scross the Pacific Ocean, and she says to herself: "What possesses them? What is the meaning of this new fancy to seak trouble with us and to make conquests at our expense? We never imagined that they would

e capable of such a thing." As a matter of fact, Europe has no right to be mazed. It is not a new idea that has set the United States in motion. On the contrary it is very old idea, since it dates back half a century. The events which we have just witnessed form a part of the programme conceived and extolled long before the war of secession by an American statesman placed in the highest rank among his compatriots, and whose prophetic lews they now love to recall. The thought of this policy of expansion has been silently hatched in the national conscience since his death, according to the counsel which he himself energetically gave, and that was to precipitate nothing. But there was little difficulty in the United States in recognizing it when it appeared through the war with Spain.

The name of the statesman in question was Seward, Secretary of State during the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. Convinced that his country had a great mission to perform in the world, and clearly discerning that mission, he lost no opportunity to define it and to explain it in public. It was not that he was afraid too sudden a bound toward her destiny, but he had a notion that the result might be by means which he did not sanction. An enemy f war, Seward knew very well that his gigantic dream could not be realized without a combat. He deplored that, and added magnificently, in a letter published in 1846, under the title "We Should Carry Out Our Destiny": "To carry out that destiny the United States should pre pare themselves for their mission by getting rid of the intrusions of the Old World which still continued, with ideas of another age,

The monarchies of Europe," said Seward in the same letter, "can have neither peace nor truce as long as there remains to this continent." He called that buying out the foreigners. France did not trouble him; she was a quantité negligeable, having already sold out. Neither did Spain embarrass him. The events that have just happened appeared to him at that time already accomplished. In 1846 he counted, without any ceremony, the rulers of Cubs and Porto Rico among the foreigners who should sell out their possessions to the United States. He was also sure that Russia would leave without offering any difficulty, and in this he was certainly not deceived. It was he himself during his term of office who purchased Russian America, or, Alaska, from the Czar for the sum of \$7,200,000. He also negotiated for the acquisition of the Danish Antilles, and the oject fell through by the fault of the Senate of Washington, which voted against it, simply

portions of the American soil."

because the President at that time was for it. England remained and presented, as he was vell aware, the hardest nut to crack. Nevertheless, he was persuaded that she, too, one day or another, would come to terms, and that all that was necessary was patience. He adrised his compatriots to practice that virtue and to hasten nothing, to take time to digest one territory before swallowing another. There was no need of hurry. "When I look upon the territory of Hudson Bay and Canada,' said he in 1860, "and see there a population industrious, enterprising, and ambitious, engaged in digging canals, building bridges, railroads, and telegraph lines and organizing and preserving great English provinces north of the great lakes and of the St. Lawrence and around Hudson Bay, I say: 'That is fine. You are forming excellent States, destined to be

admitted later on Into the American Union." In politics he favored a system which he compared to the ripe pear that detaches itself and falls into your hand. Mexico and the little republics of Central America could not fall, ac cording to him, to come one after the other and solicit the honor and the favor of forming a portion of the United States. One thing seemed to him still more certain, and that was that the United States could not help annexing by force the people who would be too slow to come to them willingly. That was clear for him, who passed his time in sounding public opinion and guessing at its future orientation 'I abhor war," he wrote. "I would not give one single human life for any portion of the continent which remains to be annexed; but I cannot get rid of the conviction that popular passion for territorial aggrandizement is 1rresistible. Prudence, justice and even timidity may restrain it for a time, but its force will be

Half a century passed before the explosion occurred. We have just witnessed the first forced liquidation. Whose turn next?

Let us suppose that this preliminary operation should be ended. Then, willingly or forcibly, according to the known formula, America must belong to Americans. The New World will then be ready to fulfil its mission. That mission consists in stretching out its civilization toward the west, across the Pacific toward Asia. By chance or by a secret law of nature the great invasions of history always moved from the east to the west. The immense American nation will follow the eternal route of humanity; it will advance toward the setting sun, like the barbarians of old, the Mongolians, the Arabs, and the Turks. It will advance as best it can, but it will advance. "Our popula-tion," said Seward, "is destined to roll in irresistible waves to the feebound barriers of the north, and to meet Oriental civilization on the shores of the Pacific."

The American will reach Asia. Seward foretold that he would meet the Chinese and Kalmucks upon the coasts of the yellow continent. He spoke like a prophet of what the American advance guard would meet. "Looking toward the northwest," said he, "I see the Russian busily engaged; he works with energy building bridges, towns and fortifications on the borders of this continent to be the outposts of St. Petersburg. And I say, 'Go ahead : continue : build your outposts all along the coast; they will become the outposts of m country, the monuments of the civilization of

the United States in the northwest." The American incoming tide is bound to roll into Asia. It will neither stop nor turn : it will advance inflexibly until it reaches the civilization of the west. Russia apparently being counted among the Oriental empires.

Everybody knows that mysticism and practical common sense often dwell together in harmony. Illustrious and striking examples of this can be found in the lives of the saints. Seward only furnishes another example. That statesman, so practical and so unrestrained, spoke mystically of the rôle of the United States in the life of humanity. One speech that he made in Washington before the Senate in 1852, or thereabouts, is extremely curious The question was upon American commerce in the Pacific. Seward addressed the Senate as follows: "The discovery of this continent and of those islands and the organization upon their soil of societies and Governments have seen great and important events. After all, they are merely preliminaries, a preparation by secondary incidents, in comparison with the aublime result which is about to be consummated—the junction of the two civilizations upon the coast and in the islands of the There certainly never happened upon this earth any purely human event which is comparable to that in grandeur and in importance. It will be followed by the levelling of social conditions and by the reestablish ment of the unity of the human family. We now see clearly why it did not come about

sooner and why it is coming now. As a matter of fact, it is very clear. America must take time to gird her loins and to take up her club: in other words, to be ready to impose her mission by force when persussion will not be sufficient. The events in the Philippines are the prologue of the grand march toward

And when the Americans shall have rejoined Europe in some portion of Asia, and closed the

ring of white civilization around the globe, will they stop or can they stop? That is the secret of the future. Its solution will depend upon what they will find before them—a Europe torn and divided, or, as it has been said, the United States of Europe. At all events, they will have the right to be proud, because they will have

carried out their destiny. THE TORRESS SYSTEM.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUR-Sir: Referring to my letter on the Torrens Land Title sys-

tem, printed last Sunday, giving your readers a synopsis of the Illinois law, I said that the

Its Application to Land Titles in Massa-

system had been adopted quite recently in the State of Massachusetts, I have since been asked to summarize the Mass so far as it differs from the Illinois law, and with your permission will now proceed so. The law referred to is known as the "Land tegistration Act," being chapter 562 of the Laws of 1898, approved on the 23d of June, 1898, and to take effect on the 1st of October. It was objected in Illinois that the Registrar was clothed with judicial powers not conferred by the Constitution on the Recorder (the ex officio Registrar). To do away with this obinction, the Massachusetta law creates a court of record, with a seal, called the Court of Registration. One Judge and one Assistant Judge are appointed by the Governor, to hold office during good behavior. The Governor also appoints a Recorder for a term of five years, who is to be the Clerk of the Court. The present Recorders throughout the State are to act as Assistant Recorders to this court. Examiners of title are appointed by the Judge. Applications for registry of land are to be made to the Assistant Recorder of the district where the land is situated. After notifying all parties interested and the title is found correct, a decree of confirmation and registration is entered by the court, subject to an appeal within thirty

iand and quiets the tile thereto, subject to the right of any one claiming to be deprived of land or interest therein by a decree obtained fraudulently to file a petition for review within one year, provided no innocent purchaser for value has acquired an interest.

Deeds, mortgages, and other voluntary instruments may be made in the forms used at present, but shall operate only as a contract between the parties and as evidence of authority to the Recorder to make registration; the act of registration is the operative act to convey or affect the land, except in case of a will and of a lease not exceeding seven years. The guarantee fund (called the assurance fund) fee on original registration and transfer to helrs and devisees is one-tenth of 1 per cent., on the basis of the last municipal taxation, and, as in Illinois, le to provide funds for paying judgments recovered for losses sustained through the fraud, negligence, omission, mistake, or misfeasance of the Recorder, Assistant Recorder, or examiner of title; such actions are to be brought against the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, who shall be the custodian of the fund, the principal and income of which are to accumulate until they reach the sum of \$200,000, and thereafter the income is to be used to defray, so far as may be, the expenses of administration of the act; the other fees, for certificates, &c., are somewhat less than in Illinois.

The act contains 116 sections and appears to

days to a superior court. This decree binds the

land and quiets the title thereto, subject to the

right of any one claiming to be deprived of

The act contains 116 sections and appears to The act contains 110 sections and appears to be very thorough and to dispose satisfactorily of many of the drawbacks discovered in the Illinois statute: it is true that the notice period of five years is dispensed with, but, on the other hand, the knowledge that each title will be judicially passed upon by a court of record before registration will, no doubt, make many converts to the system.

before registration will, no doubt, make many converts to the system.

And now for some practical way of getting this desired land title reform before the public; in Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohlo, California and other States there exists a League for Land Transfer Reform, whose objects are thus stated in the constitution:

1. The simplification of the transfer of real estate.

2. The security of indefeasability of titles to real estate.

3. And for the purposes aforesaid, as far as possible, the introduction of the Torrens system of land transfers, or such modification thereof as may be found practicable and expedient.

dent.
4. The amendment of the law of real property. so as to facilitate and promote the efficie working of the Torrens system of land transfer How would this, or some similar association do in this State? I hope that some of your is do in this State? I hope that some of your influential readers, owners of real estate or interested in the subject, will take the lead in forming an association to secure such objects, and
feel satisfied that enlightened public opinion
will soon decide the question, and our logislators in Albany make such laws as will relieve
us of the intolerable and constantly increasing
burden now laid on real estate transfers.

WILLIAM HANHART.

51 CHAMBERS STREET.

51 CHAMBERS STREET. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION STUDY. Report Against Abandoning the Course at

the Annapolis Academy. Washington, Sept. 29.—In a comprehensive report to Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on the result of his inspection of the course in naval construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to determine whether that school was capable of undertaking the instruction of graduates of the Naval Academy who desire to enter the construction corps. Capt. F. W. Dickins Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, opposes the suggested discontinuance of the course in naval architecture established at Annapolis by Constructor Richmond P. Hobson

napolis by Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, and recommends the establishment of a postgraduate course there.

"There does not appear to be anything occult, mysterlous or difficult in establishing such a course at Annapolis," he says. "It simply needs to be organized and put in operation. Subsequent experience will dictate the modifications that may be needed, and the necessary changes will be completely controlled by the department. The whole prestige of the Government is at its back. Students in going about the country as a class, in visiting the different navy yards, stations, shipbuilding yards, machine and electric plants of all sorts, &c., would be received with the courtesy always accorded to the Government. There never would be any question about that."

Capt. Dickins speaks in complimentary terms of the Institute of Technology's course, but points out that it was established with reference principally to the designing of merchant vessels, and that it is admitted by the professor in charge of the Course that to prove of value

n charge of the course that to prove of value to graduates of the Naval Academy it would need considerable revision.

CHAPLAIN M'INTERE'S TRIAL. It Narrows Down to a Question of Veracity Between the Witnesses.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.-The trial of Chaplain McIntyre has narrowed down to a question of veracity between his witnesses and those of the prosecution. This morning, after introducing Mr. McHenry Courier of Greely, the Judge Advocate announced his case closed. Mr. Courier simply corroborated the previous Mr. Courier simply corroborated the previous testimony regarding the chaplain's statements as set forth in the specifications, which are based on the newspaper reports of the lecture, Attorney Doud, who is conducting the examination for the defence, brought forward State Senator Schermerhorn, and after him Joshus Wilson, clerk in a wholesale house, both of whom denied emphatically that the chaplain's lecture reflected aught but credit on Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans. They characterized the utterance of the phrase "Fighting Bob" as being humorous and by no means sneering.

NO DRAINAGE AT DAWSON. Good Reasons for the Typhoid Fever That Is Now Prevalent There.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29 .- Mr. William Stuart, who has just returned to Ottawa from Dawson City. says that the sanitary conditions of Dawson are very bad, and are decidedly favorable to typhoid fever. There are about 16,000 people living in Dawson without any drainage or sanitary system of any kind. The majority of these people are camped along the banks of the Klondike Biver, from which they use water. This water has become contaminated with refuse and filth. In the hospital the men are well taken cars of at a moderate charge. Each miner contributes \$50 per annum toward the maintenance of the hospital, and if taken sick has the privilege of entering it. Dawson is built on an ancient sand bar, and all the filth from the camps along the river higher up flows through the city. tary system of any kind. The majority of these

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly nform me what Dr. Depew means by the word lurid in the sentence, "So long as the public did not understand him there was plenty of lurid language and gnashing of teeth" used in his speech nominat ing Col. Boosevelt? Does he mean flery, flerce or ardent? If so, I fear the Doctor is in error.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. Undoubtedly Dr. Depew fell into that vulger error, but it must be remembered that the cares of busi on alt heavily on the niceties of language

CAPE, MANAN WERE AN DESCRIOR,

The Raval Authority Cheson a Deputy Lay

Delegate to the P. E. General Co With the religious services held resterday afternoon in Grace Chapel, 414 East Fourteenth street, after the regular work was over, the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocess of New York was finished. For an hour or so the assemblage off its solemnly clerical demeaner and went in for electioneering with a vim which suggested that the Church militant is not yet wholly out of dats. The occasion of the brief entrance of politics was the election of a deputy lay delegate to the General Convention, to be held in Washington next month, the death of Stephen P. Nash having left a vacancy in the list as made up last year. The candidates were John Alexander Beall, William Jay, Capt. A. T.

At first it was supposed that Mr. Zabriskie

would be elected, but Mr. Jay showed unex-

pested strength, and Capt. Mahan loomed up

as a dark horse. A majority is necessary for

discovered that he had a chance they began to

lection, and as soon as Capt, Mahan's friends

Mahan and George Zabriskie.

work like beavers, with the result that the first ballot stood: Mr. Jay, 17; Capt. Mahan, 18, and the rest scattering. Here the morning session was declared adjourned, Bishop Potter remarking that the delegates might be in better condition to consider the matter calmly after eating. Very little eating did Capt. Mahan's friends do. Instead they hustled for delegates. and on the second ballot, taken immediately upon the reconvening of the session, the vote upon the reconvening of the session, the vote stood: Capt. Mahan, 19; Mr. Jay, 13. Thereupon Mr. Jay's name was withdrawn, and Capt. Mahan's election was made unanimous. The other lay deputies chosen were the same as last year: J. Pierpont Morgan, William Bayard Cutting and Francis L. Stetson. The following clerical deputies were reflected: The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; the Rev. E. A. Hofman, D. D.; the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., and the Rev. David E. Greer, D. D.

The Eederate Council, both lay and cierical, was resilected. During the morning session the convention was visited by Lieux. Hayne and Bergt. Ricketts of the rough riders, and by Bishop Nichols of California, to whom the courtesy of a seat on the platform was extended. The first part of the atternoon session was devoted mainly to committee reports. Then the convention adjourned and resolved itself into the Board of Missions. After the reports were made the present officers of the board were resilected. The Rev. Mr. Grosvenor of St. David's Church made an earnest appeal for the establishment of missions in the growing district above the Harlem. Other speakers urged the setablishment of missions on Staten Island, and deprecated the lack of interest shown by the churches in mission work. Samuel Shineon, a young Persian, made an appeal for missions regarding the sending of literature to the sailors on our warnips. Acknowledgments have been received from every ship in the navy. A motion was carried that 1,800 copies of the convention's journal and 1,000 copies of Bishop Fotter's address be printed for droulation. The convention then adjourned with religious ceremonies. stood: Capt. Mahan, 19; Mr. Jay, 18. There

THE HOLE AT FIRGINIA CITY.

Mr. Mackay Says He Took \$150,000,000 Out of It-He Thinks Well of Canadian Mines. OTTAWA, Sept. 29 .-- Mr. J. W. Maokay passed through Winnipeg a few days ago and was asked what he thought of the Kootenay mines. He replied: me of my friends have invested largely

in the Bossland district, and I dare say I am interested in the success of their enterprise. There is any amount of gold and silver in those mountains, and the mining industry will never

mountains, and the mining industry will never cease. British Columbia, I believe, is as rich as any district in the world.

"A few years ago I was strolling with some friends in Virginia City, Nev. My friends were looking down a cavity in the ground, whose bottom was lost in the darkness, at the mouth of which a windlass was slowly grinding. I said to them: "Out of that hole I took \$150,-000,000." It was one of the famous Bonanza mines, and was a pocket of crude ore, about as high as the steeple of Trinity Church. New York, and in area as large as your City Hall Park. Perhaps nature may have buried such a pocket in British Columbia."

REV. DR. ALBERT S. HUNT'S WILL A Donation of \$30,000 to the Weslevan University as a Library Fund.

The will of the late Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt. who died in Brooklyn recently and left a con-siderable estate, will be filed for probate in the Surrogate's office in that borough in a few days. Grace Montgomery Sands, a niece of the deceased, receives the house at 279 Washington avenue, which was long the home of Dr. Hunt, and its contents, and also five 4 per cent. \$1,000 United States registered bonds. cent. \$1.000 United States registered bonds. The American Bible Society, of which Dr. Hunt was the corresponding secretary, gets \$10,000; the Wesleyan University, Middletown. Conn.. \$30,000 as a permanent library fund and some valuable autograph books; the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church \$1,000, and the Brooklyn M. E. Church Home \$1,000. The Brooklyn Methodist General Hospital receives \$5,000 to endow a bed in memory of Clara Hunt, mother of the testator. Grace Montgomery Sands is named as residuary lega-

GEN. LEE CAUSES A BANK BUN. Crowd Gathered to See Him and Semebody Said a Bank Had Failed.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Major-General's uniform, innocently caused a report to be circulated to-day that there was a run on one of the principal banks here, and there was much excitement about the entrance to the institution for a time. Gen. Lee came downtown followed by a number of curious

downtown followed by a number of curious people.

"Dat's Gen. Lee." said an antebellum negro with great respect for everybody named Lee. In a minute the number of followers was doubled, and when the General entered the bank to attend to some business a crowd collected at the entrance to await his return. Passengers left the passing street cars, men came out from business houses in their office coats, and soon there was a great throng of people waiting at the bank doors. A report was started that there was a run on the bank, and then a general rush in that direction followed. The officers of the bank and hundreds did not know the cause of the excitement until Gen. Lee came out and was greeted by some of his friends in the crowd.

MORE TREES FOR RIVERSIDE PARK. Bids to Replace \$15,000 Worth of Shrubbery Destroyed by Parasites

The Park Commissioners received yesterday bids for 30,000 trees, shrubs and plants for Riverside Park, the lot not to cost more than

The bids were called for in consequence of a report made by Mr. Rose, the Department gardener, that parasites had destroyed many gardener, that parasites had destroyed many of the trees and much of the shrubbery in Riverside Park, especially between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets. The bids were referred to the Comptroller.

The Commissioners decided to ask the Board of Estimate to add \$12.000 to the budget for next year, so that the Park Board could erect six permanent booths in various parks for the sale of sterilized milk to park visitors in the summer.

The President's Telegram of Condolence to Mrs. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—President McKinley o-day sent the following telegram of condolence to the widow of Thomas F. Bayard: "With sincere sorrow I learn of the death of your husband, and beg to express to you my heartfelt sympathy. Mr. Bayard's high attain-ments and sterling qualities endeared him to all who knew him, while his distinguished ser-vices to his sountry add his name to the roll of illustrious Americans."

Secretary Adea Sends Sympathy to Mrs. Bayard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-This despatch was ent by Mr. Adee, the acting Secretary of State. to Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, at Dedham, Mass. to Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, at Dedham, Mass.:
"Permit me to add my assurance of sorrow
and sympathy by reason of the death of one
whom I esteemed in public life and loved as a
true friend. The State Department, over which
he presided and which he represented abroad
with distinction, pays a just tribute of honor
and reverence to his memory.
"Acting Secretary of State."

Mr. Bayard's Funeral To-Morrow.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 29.-The remains he late Thomas F. Bayard will be taken to his native State. Delaware, and funeral services will be held on Saturday in the old Swedes Church in Wilmington. He will be buried in the Swedes Cemetery. There will be no services in Dedham.

DR HORSETSON GUYS OFF HIS WIFE Leaves Mementes to Col. Ingersell-Resi-

> The will of Dr. Thomas Seton Robertson, who died on Sent, 6 last, was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed on Jan. 14 last, and appoints William Rutherford Mead and and appoints William Rutherford Mead and Stanford White executors, and A. H. Hummel as the attorney for the estate, the value of which is put at \$5,000. Dr. Robertson left instructions that no elergyman of any denomina tion should act or officiate in any capacity at any funeral ceremonies over his remains, that no post-mortem examination be held, and that his body be neither embalmed nor cremated. He cuts off his wife, Maria W. Robertson, from

> any participation in his estate by the following clause in his will: elause in his will:
>
> "I am not unmindful of the fact that I am
> married, but for reasons which it is unnecessary to state or detail here I have refrained
> from making any bequest or bequests to my

sary to state or detail here I have refrained from making any bequest or bequests to my wite."

Arm. Robertson resides at 25 Monadnock street, Boston, with her brother. She has been eited to attend the probate of the will.

Dr. Robertson leaves his Burna and Shakespears and his Scott autograph letter to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll; to Btanford White, a gold eigar case; to William Butherford Mead, a diamond elaw, gold and platina ring; to Joseoph Howard, his choice of any one of twenty-four walking sticks, and to A. H. Hummel, a personal friend, his choice of any one of his thirty gold and precious stone pins. The residue of his estate is to be sold and out of the proceeds \$5,000 is to be held in trust by the faculty and medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, vt., and from three-fourths of the income is to be purchased yearly a microscope to be awarded to the student of the university composing and writing the best cases on any neurological subject. From the remainder of the income a nocked surgical case is to be awarded every year to the student composing and writing the accound best cases on this subject. These are to be known as the "Robertson prizes". If any surplus remains from the residuary estate it is to be given to the faculty and medical department of the same university, with directions that the faculty purchase a large cabinet and microscopes for the use of the students of the medical department, upon condition that it shall be put in a conspicuous place, having the justing the state of the same university. With directions the medical department, upon condition that it shall be put in a conspicuous place, having the justine these cases and microscopes for the use of the students of the medical department, upon condition that it shall be put in a conspicuous place, having the justine the state of the sufferiors.

Ar. Hummel, when questioned about the

put in a conspicuous piace, having the inserier tion on a brass plate "Hobertson Memorial Cabinet."

Mr. Hummel, when questioned about the clause disinheriting Mrs. Robertson, said that she and the physician had separated about eighteen months ago because they were dismertically opposed to each other in tastes, their mode of life and their associations, and their views did not accord. He said it was possible that she would contest the probate of the will. Dr. Robertson had a large practice among theatre people.

DEPUTY WALTON'S DIAMOND PIE From a Principle to a Pawnshop, but Beturned to Its Owner.

Deputy Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies William Walton of the borough of Brooklyn was a visitor to the Greater New York Athletic Club's arena at Coney Island on Wednesday night to see the Lavigne-Erne go, and took his \$150 diamond stud along. The gem still blazed in his sear? when the entertainment was over, and to shield it from the tempting glances of some light-fingered person, Mr. Walton turned the collar and lapels of his overcoat up on the way
to the densely packed trolley cars. In spits
of his precaution, he found to his chasrin on
alighting from the car that the pin had been
adroitly unscrewed from the scarf. He lost
no time in reporting his loss to Captain James
Reynolds, chief of the Detective Bureau, and
was assured by the latter that extraordinary
measures would be taken to recover the pin.
The recovery was made much more quickly
than Mr. Walton anticipated, for soon after he
had arrived at his office in the Municipal
building resterday Capt. Reynolds called and
exhibited the missing gem.
Detective Sergeants Harrington and Ruddy
had corralled the pin at Simpson's pawnshop
in Park row while a man, who said he was
John Young of 36 Madison street, was negotiating for a loan of \$50 on it. Young was
taken to Brookiyn and held for examination.
He professed to have received the pin from
another man, whom he falled, however, to describe. Capt. Reynolds thus commented on
the incident:
"I hope that Mr. Walton does not feel bad collar and lapels of his overcoat up on the way

scribe. Capt. Reynolds thus commented on the incident:
"I hope that Mr. Walton does not feel bad because a thief was smart enough to rob him. A man I had once arrested pinched my pin while I was taking him to the lock-up."

HAWLET ON "IMPERIALISM." says This Country Can Do Anything That Any Other Country Can Do.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.-The Republicans of Connecticut held a meeting in this city this afternoon in ratification of the State ticket nominated two weeks ago. United States Senators Hawley and Platt and Congressmen Sperry, Henry, Hill and Russell and Gubernatorial Candidate Lounsberry spoke. Senator Hawley, who is a candidate for reelection, received an ovation when he arose. In relation to the war he said it was not a war for revenge, for plunder, or the extension of trade. Cuba, he said, had been a trouble-some neighbor under Spanish rule ever since this Government was established, and the time had come when civilization should say to Spain that she should quit this hemisphere forever.

"And." continued the General, "she is going

"And," continued the General, "she is going as fast as our ships can carry her soldiers to the other side. Now, what are we going to do with Cuba and Porto Riso and the Philippines? You might say keep everything we have got, but I don't know whether we can or not. But peace must be kept in Cuba. Suppose, after a trial of five or six years, it should be shown that it was impossible for the Cubans to govern themselves. Then we should have to take Cuba and preserve order there."

In relation to the cry of imperialism, Gen. Hawley said he believed this Government had the power to wage war, levy tribute, retain conquered territory, and do anything else that any Government can do. "If this is imperialism," said he. "I am an imperialist."

POSTAL BUSINESS AT MANILA. Sales of Stamps at the Office There Amoun to More Than \$18,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-Reports are just coming in to the Post Office Department showing the volume of postal business done at Manila in the Philippines, Ponce in Porto Rico and Santiago in Cuba. It is believed that the receipts will fully meet the expenditures of the service. First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath to-day received a statement show ing the volume of postal business transacted at Manila up to the 1st inst. The United States postage stamps sold amounted to over \$18.000. The amount of stamps issued to the Manila Post Office through the Post Office at San Francisco aggregated \$30.650. About 3.000 money order forms have been issued to the Manila office, but the returns do not indicate the exact volume of money orders issued. About 200 men were employed in the Manila Post Office when the United States authorities assumed control. Under the new system less than twenty-five men are needed to perform the service, and the report indicates that the patrons of the office are so greatly pleased with the service as to pronounce it the best ever experienced by them.

The United States postal agent in charge at Manila is not only performing service for our army and navy, but the entire population, including all branches of postal work. There is a mail delivery system in vogue at Manila, but it is not free, as in the United States. The letter carriers are paid a cent cach by those who have letters delivered at their residences or business houses, and this constitutes their full compensation for services performed. at Manila up to the 1st lnst. The United

A New Color for the Williamsburg Ferry bonts.

The boats of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, which run on the Roosevelt, Twenty-third street and two Grand street lines to Williamsburg, will all appear in a new color as fast as they can be painted. Instead of the white color which they have worn for years the boats are now receiving coats of dark ma-roon similar to the color of the Jersey Central ferryboats. The Oregon has already appeared in the new color and is in use on the Roosevelt street line.

Yale Begins Her Academic Work Again. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Yale opened its 199th year this morning. The first college exercise was chapel. President Dwight, who returned from his summer home in Litchfield on Monday, presided. He offered a brief prayer, but made no address or remarks of any kind. Only the academic and scientific departments opened to-day. There are about 600 members in the freshman classes of the two departments. There are no important faculty changes.

ments. changes. Harvard's New Academic Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.-Harvard University began its 202d academic year this morning, and all day the work of enrolling the students went on. The number of carolling the students went on. The number of freshmen, although not yet accurately ascertained, is known to be very much larger than ever before. Prof. De Sumichrast, in charge of the reception of new students, gave advice and welcome to the new arrivals at the first reception.